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(preferably an open perch), lifting up their heads and voices in song, sometimes running one song into another with scarce perceptible interval between. One can approach very close to the bird—within three feet and less—when they are settled in low situations, and they often rise from almost under foot if you pass through their haunts in the long grass or rank melilot. To escape, they will flit down into the grass and run away. They will perch for singing as high as thirty feet, but the usual situations are bushes and fences.

About Cincinnati, I am glad to say, this sweet-voiced sparrow is becoming more abundant yearly. In the spring of this year (1903) I began hearing them in full song April 18, and by May 1 met them in almost every direction in the country, singing from rail fences, wayside thickets and telegraph poles or wires. They especially abound in grass fields and old pastures northeast of the city, where their notes seemed the most familiar sounds, on the days I passed that way.

I am indebted to Mr. W. L. Dawson of Columbus, Ohio, for securing a specimen from near Rose Hill for me—a male in full song at the time he was shot; and also thank Mr. Wm. Hubbell Fisher for making a carefully finished skin, and Dr. Josua Lindahl for preserving tongue and contents of crop.—LAURA GANO, *Earlham Place, Richmond, Ind.*

Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On October 29, 1903, I shot near Mount Pleasant, S. C., a superb specimen of Kirtland's Warbler from the top of a water oak tree about 40 feet from the ground.

It was about 11 A. M., when I heard a chirp which I thought was that of a Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) and as it was a very late date for a Prairie Warbler to be here I went in search of the bird.

The sound ceased entirely, but I kept looking into the water oak tree and did not move far away. At last I saw a small bird near the top of the tree behind a cluster of leaves, and when it moved it wagged its tail in a most deliberate and studied manner. The tail seemed to be disproportionately long and the body altogether unsymmetrical in contour. I at once realized that it was a Kirtland's Warbler—a bird that I had looked for in vain for twenty years. The bird kept constantly *behind* a limb or a cluster of leaves or twigs and remained in this position nearly all the time I was watching it. At last it changed its position and with its breast toward me I fired and found that I had secured a superb specimen of this rare Warbler.

The specimen is a young male, and had not entirely completed the moult, and was very fat. This bird makes the third specimen captured in South Carolina, and, if I have read the record correctly, makes the third specimen taken in the United States during the autumnal migration; while it is the latest fall record for the presence of the bird in the United States by eighteen days.

Previous to the capture of the bird heavy frosts were noted, and on the day of the capture there had been a heavy frost.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

A Few Southern Michigan Notes.—*Vireo philadelphicus*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—I shot a finely marked male August 28, 1896, in St. Clair County. This bird was feeding in a small piece of woodland with a number of Red-eyed Vireos. I am positive that several other Philadelphia Vireos were present but as I obtained but one am not certain.

Cardinalis cardinalis. CARDINAL.—On January 1, 1903, I observed two birds at Belle Isle, the river park of Detroit. We have but few records of this species here and these have been of birds seen in winter, with but one exception.

Antrostomus vociferus. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—On October 5, 1903, I flushed a late bird from a thick undergrowth at Belle Isle. This is the latest date that I have ever recorded this species here.

Nyctala acadica. SAW-WHET OWL.—A male of this species was shot April 10, 1903, in the northeastern part of Detroit by R. E. Russell. He presented the specimen to me, but it was too badly decomposed to save it. This little owl is seldom seen here although this rarity may be more apparent than a fact.

Bartramia longicauda. BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—Mr. C. Stenton shot a bird of this species east of the city October 20, 1902.

Olor columbianus. WHISTLING SWAN.—Unusually abundant during the past spring, especially at the St. Clair Flats. The first brought to my attention was a bird shot in Macomb County, bordering Lake St. Clair, by Ernest Ford. On March 14, while duck shooting at Bryant's, near the Middle Channel of the Flats, I watched a flock of fifteen feeding out in the lake. These were very wary and could not be approached. Various observers at the Flats reported to me large flocks being seen at different localities, and several were secured by the hunters and sportsmen. During April 1–10 several small flocks were reported to me. On April 17 I saw my last birds of the season—a small flock of eight feeding out in the lake near Avery's.

Sterna tschegrya. CASPIAN TERN.—While in Charlevoix County, bordering Lake Michigan, on August 16, 1903, I observed two of these birds. They were perched on the rocks bordering the shore and allowed a near approach. I watched them for some time through a Bausch and Lomb binocular.

Larus philadelphia. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—On October 17 and 18, 1903, I witnessed a very unusual sight, to me, with regard to this species. Large numbers were migrating down the St. Clair River, the main body consisting of immature birds. The flocks passed all day on the 17th and were quite numerous on the 18th. Now and then a flock would remain near where I was stationed to feed, giving me a fine chance to watch them. With these birds were a few *L. delawarensis*.